

60 per cent of the cases have recovered.

The authorities are doing their best to rid the capital as quickly as possible of the influx of refugees. They are being dispatched at the rate of several thousand daily to the ports of Ghemlik and Moudania, or by rail to Konieh. The active interest of the authorities, however, ends with the removal of the poor exiles, and absolutely no provision has been made for food supplies. The refugees are simply dumped into the towns on the coast or in the interior and are left to find forage for themselves.

Moslems Naturally Charitable.

Fortunately the Moslem population is naturally charitable, and will share the last crust with the wandering fugitives.

"One thought strikes an observer forcibly at seeing this people migrating back to its ancient home," says the correspondent; "namely, how little altered after five hundred years are the wanderers returning practically in the same manner in which they came into Europe five centuries ago—the same rough wooden carts dragged by bullocks or buffaloes and covered with straw matting, which conceals the household lumber, and the female members of the family, hunched into the smallest conceivable space, peering with sad eyes at the unfamiliar sights, while the sheep and goats are prevented from straying by the youngsters of the family."

London, Nov. 15.—Turkey has now formally appealed to Bulgaria for peace, thus forestalling the tardy action of the European Concert toward mediation.

It is said that Bulgaria demands the evacuation of Adrianople, Scutari and Monastir as a condition of agreeing to an armistice. Negotiations, however, continue.

The censorship is again exceedingly severe, and it is difficult to arrive at any correct idea of the military position. The fall of Adrianople is rumored from both Serbian and Turkish sources, but this is still unconfirmed.

Another report says that the Bulgarians have occupied Hademkeul, twenty-one miles from Constantinople. If this is true it is a very important capture, as that town is the centre of the Tchataldja line of defence. It is the Nazim Pacha's staff headquarters, and is about two miles within the lines.

Reports "Murderous Fighting."

While the correspondent with the Bulgarian army of the Vienna "Reichspost" reports what he describes as "murderous fighting" along the Tchataldja lines, Turkish official reports deny that there has been any serious fighting there for several days.

The Constantinople correspondent of "The Times" says the Tchataldja lines are held by 60,000 troops, most of whom are demoralized. At San Stefano and Hademkeul there are 20,000 first reserves, who present a smart appearance, but who have not yet been engaged.

"The Austrian and German military preparations in Persia," continues the correspondent, "are exciting interest and awe. Not only are Krocier's Hotel and the Austrian Embassy held by strong guards landed from the warships, but the flat roof of the German Embassy is admirably protected against an aeroplane attack by Maxim guns and a sandbag cover, and another Maxim guards the porter's lodge."

A Sofia dispatch to "The Times" says that the Bulgarians are bringing 450 heavy guns to bear on the Turkish positions on the Tchataldja lines.

With regard to the other points, an improvement in the weather has permitted of the resumption of the Montenegrin attacks against the Turkish positions around Scutari, with some success. A battle is imminent at Monastir, where the garrison has endeavored to make terms for its surrender, but imposed conditions which the Serbian crown prince was unable to grant. The Greeks continue their advance toward Yanina. They report the capture of Metsovo, a few miles to the northeast.

A report through Bucharest places the Bulgarian losses in the war at a far greater figure than has yet been estimated. According to this report the killed and wounded number between 80,000 and 90,000, out of a total of 320,000 men, and it is pointed out, after allowance is made for holding the line of communication, only 160,000 effective men are left for fighting.

One reason which is considered likely to induce Bulgaria to consent to an armistice and to a peace settlement is fear of cholera. Official reports issued at Constantinople represent that comparatively few cases are occurring daily, but other reports say that the epidemic is serious, with a high mortality.

There is no development in the diplomatic situation, but an official denial has been issued at St. Petersburg to the reports that the Russian government has pronounced itself definitely in favor of Serbia's claim for an Adriatic port or has sent instructions to the Russian Ambassador in Vienna to that effect.

Position of Albania.

The Albanians are taking steps to make their country independent, and besides publishing a proclamation of autonomy, the Albanian nationalist organization has issued a protest against any attempt to interfere with the freedom and integrity of the country. The organization also makes the charge that the Servians have secretly murdered all the Albanian prisoners of war.

A dispatch from Alessio confirms the previous reports that the Montenegrin army advancing on that town had suffered a reverse. The Montenegrins were unable to take the town, owing to the Mirdite tribesmen joining forces with the Turkish army. The Montenegrins were driven back as far as the Boyana River.

LAST DEFENCE SMASHED

Lieutenant Wagner Reports the Fall of Tchataldja Lines.

Vienna, Nov. 15.—Lieutenant Wagner reports to the "Reichspost," under date of November 14: "After four days' murderous fighting the Bulgarian army has succeeded in breaking through the Turkish position

SIEGE OF ADRIANOPOLE A FLAMING INFERNO

Bennet Burleigh Describes Furious Bombardment and Tells of Bulgars' Perfect Commissariat Service in the Field.

London, Nov. 15.—Bennet Burleigh, in a dispatch from Mustapha Pacha to "The Daily Telegraph," describes the fighting around Adrianople. He says:

"Port Arthur produced no grander or more terrible effects than Sunday night's furious bombardment. Hundreds of shells burst at the same instant over and around Adrianople. Guns of all sizes and kinds made a flaming, roaring inferno, which must have reverberated for miles along the Balkan Mountains and rocked and rattled the houses in distant Mustapha Pacha."

"The Turks attempted to reply, but were soon overpowered by the tremendous strength, energy and accuracy of the besiegers' artillery."

The correspondent describes the storming of the forts on the north and east the same night. He says:

"The Bulgarian storming battalions first attended divine worship. Then they stripped off and piled their superfluous coats and baggage in the trenches. The Turks precipitated matters by attempting a sally, little knowing what was in store for them. There was a tornado of artillery and rifle fire on both sides; then the Bulgarians ran in with bayonets. There was wild and terrible work, with no wish to ask or to give quarter. Such Turks as could fled, but they left an awful trail of dead and dying on the field. The bat-

tle continued for many hours in a heavy rainstorm.

"Despite the weather, however, the Bulgarian transport goes on, and have seen around Adrianople tens of thousands of sheep and cattle, providing fresh meat for the troops, and enormous convoys daily of fresh brown bread, plentiful supplies of groceries and vegetables of all kinds, as well as firewood, while wine and tobacco can be had. Tommy Atkins never had such a time in the Sudan, even when biscuit was plentiful."

The correspondent adds that three days later, November 13, the weather had cleared and the Bulgarians were drawing near. He hoped to be in the trenches when the fortress fell. He concludes with a statement that the troops in Adrianople are well supplied with food, but that the civil population is starving.

The Uskub correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," under date of November 13, describes the position of the Turks at Monastir as desperate, and says: "The Servians have completed the concentration of troops around the doomed city with a great force of artillery, and a retreat by the Turks is impossible. The only avenue of escape is a narrow pass westward toward the Albanian Mountains, where troops would starve. The battle is expected to begin to-morrow morning."

at Tchataldja and in completely rolling up the Turkish defence. "The Bulgarian advance is being pushed forward with the greatest energy, with the object of forcing the Turkish troops away from Constantinople."

Lieutenant Wagner says that no definite answer has been returned to the Turkish request for an armistice, which was forwarded to the royal headquarters. The Bulgarian royal headquarters recently were separated from staff headquarters. The correspondent continues:

"I learn from a well informed personage that Bulgaria will examine the Turkish proposals but will not allow them to prevent a continuance of military operations. The army insists upon crowning its labors, and the entry into Constantinople will be carried out on the same lines the Germans followed at Paris in 1871."

"The Bulgarian supreme commander is anxious before granting an armistice to create a situation bringing the operations on this front to a complete conclusion and leaving the Turks no further chance from a military viewpoint, and so liberate the troops for employment in another direction."

BULGARS BREAK CENTRE OF TCHATALDJA LINE

Reports Current in Constantinople and Belgrade That Adrianople Has Fallen.

Sofia, Nov. 14.—According to private dispatches the Bulgarians have penetrated the centre of the Tchataldja lines and occupied the town of Hademkeul, twenty-one miles from Constantinople.

Constantinople, Nov. 14.—It is reported that considerable skirmishing has been going on in the region of Lake Derkos, on the Turkish right wing, where the Bulgarians are assembling in large force.

That Adrianople has fallen is the rumor here. Since the noon yesterday wireless communication with the besieged city has failed.

Belgrade, Nov. 14.—A report that the Turkish fortress of Adrianople has fallen before the attack of the Bulgarian and Serbian allies is current here, but without any confirmation in official circles.

SCUTARI CLOSE PRESSED

Montenegrin King Refuses to Listen to Austria-Hungary.

Rieks Montenegro, Nov. 14.—The Montenegrin forces have renewed their attack on the Turkish positions around Scutari, which was suspended a few days ago because of the terrible weather.

The Montenegrin commander in chief ordered the infantry to advance in the afternoon against the Turkish fortifications on the heights of Bardanjot. In spite of a hail of Turkish shells the Montenegrins advanced across the Kirli River, and before evening drove the Turks from the trenches and forced them to retire on the town.

King Nicholas gave a curt and pointed reply to the Austro-Hungarian Minister when he made representations with reference to Montenegro's action against Alessio and the port of San Giovanni di Medua. The King admitted:

"The great value of aeroplanes in war has been proved by the Bulgarian army, not only in reconnaissance work, but for fire control. That the murderous accuracy of the Bulgarian artillery was due in a measure to the activity of the air men is now demonstrated in letters received from the front."

Any attempt by war correspondents to telegraph news of the employment of flying machines by the Bulgarians during the operations has met with very severe censorship, but stories are now beginning to filter through showing that remarkably effective work has been done by the arm which passed through its baptism of fire in Tripoli.

Percival Phillips, special correspondent of "The Daily Express," however, sends a picturesque description of the flight of a biplane over the Bulgarian army and the beleaguered city of Adrianople. He writes: "The first lengthy reconnaissance

took place on the Tuesday following the occupation of Mustapha Pacha. A military biplane winged its way confidently toward the rising sun, making a wide detour above the troops, who were full of enthusiasm regarding this new and wonderful sight. Subsequent flights were made under excellent conditions, there being no wind."

"From the little cockpit, the trained observer, with maps and glasses, surveyed the wonderful panorama of war. Between Mustapha Pacha and Adrianople the country is a corrugated series of hills and valleys, effectually shutting off from us here any glimpse either of the enemy or of our first line. To the aerial scout, however, these hills were no more than a row of insignificant ridges, cut by the broad valley of the winding Maritza, with a crooked yellow ribbon—the great Constantinople road—as the most pronounced landmark."

King Nicholas refused to receive a written note repeating the communication. To the Italian Minister, who made identical representations to those of his Austro-Hungarian colleague, King Nicholas said:

"The Italian government would be acting contrary to its usual perspicacity and solicitude for its most valuable national interests if it persisted in demanding that Montenegro should eliminate from its military operations the port of San Giovanni di Medua and the city of Alessio."

He added: "According to the understanding reached by the whole of Europe the territorial status quo has ceased to exist, and consequently Italian engagements toward Austria in regard to the political status quo of Albania have lapsed."

How the Bomb Was Set. Then he told me how he had set the bomb in what is known as Ink Alley in the "Times" plant among some ink barrels and old papers. Going in, he said, "The Times" plant was a warren of rooms. He replied he was going to the composing room. The watchman let him pass, but he was again stopped by a boy, but he also told the boy he was going to the composing room. The boy directed him to a door or a stairway, I think he said. He went down the basement and while passing through a door off the gas jet.

I asked "Why did you break off the gas jet?" He replied, "Because I wanted the whole building to go to hell." I said I was surprised he would do it, knowing there were so many people in the building. He answered, "It's the difference. He said he thought for a while, and I added, 'But I am sorry there are so many people in the building.' He said, 'People I wanted to get out of the building.'"

He told me he put the infernal machine in a reference to General Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of "The Times," and of Felix J. Zeelandia, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, all to go off at 1 o'clock in the morning.

He said on the way back East he was frightened by the people talking of the explosion. He said he couldn't bear to look anybody in the face, and he thought every one on the train was looking at him. He said he was looking at J. E. Munsey, who hid him in his house for two weeks.

Telling of other explosions, McManigal testified that in September, 1910, he was sent to Chicago, where he talked with William Shupo and James Coughlin, ironworkers' union officials, about a job to be blown up between Gary and Pine, Ind., but which he did not blow up because the job was not properly located.

McManigal said after news of the Los Angeles explosion was published J. J. McNamara, secretary of the ironworkers' headquarters, in Indianapolis, sent him to Worcester, Mass., to cause an "echo" of the Pacific Coast explosion in the East.

"I want an echo of that Los Angeles affair in the East, so if they catch J.B. they'll think they have the wrong man," McManigal said was the way J. J. instructed him.

McManigal said he went to Worcester and caused two explosions there on October 9. On the return, he testified, he called at the home of Frank C. Webb, in New York, and left a message that if any more work was to be done in the East word should be sent to J. J. McNamara, in Indianapolis. He said he also looked over the possibility of blowing up jobs in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Says Ryan Knew. Direct charges that Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, had full knowledge of explosions were made by McManigal, who said:

I had blown up the Kansas City job on August 25, 1908, and had stopped off at Peoria, Ill., on the way back. At Peoria I got in touch with Edward Smythe, business agent of the Iron Workers Union. Smythe showed me non-union jobs he wanted me to blow up. He said J. J. McNamara had agreed I should do it. I told Smythe I had had four quarts of nitroglycerine and three alarm clocks. Smythe said a dynamite, known as the "New York Kid," had been around Peoria, and he (Smythe) was suspicious of him, thinking he might be a spy of the National Erectors' Association.

When I returned to the iron workers' headquarters, in Indianapolis, McNamara was not there. So I saw President Ryan. I told Ryan about the Kansas City explosion, and showed him a newspaper fellows to stop coming around this office so openly, and you don't change your appearance enough. When any one gets a good look at you they will be sure to know you next time."

I told him we weren't reckless and that no one knew what we were doing. I told Ryan that Smythe had spoken of the "New York Kid" as a dynamiter, but Ryan said he didn't know him.

On the way to the ironworkers' convention at Rochester in September, McManigal said, he accompanied McNamara as far as Cleveland, taking twenty quarts of nitroglycerine for Peter J. Smith, at Cleveland. The witness said McNamara spoke of the success of the plan of blowing up non-union jobs, saying the railroads were beginning to be afraid to handle non-union iron and steel.

SHIP FROM N. Y. CAPTURED. London, Nov. 14.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Athens says that the British steamer Annetta, from Philadelphia, October 22, and New York, October 25, has been captured. The steamer is said to have a cargo of war stores for Albania.

The steamship Annetta, a vessel of 1,500 tons gross register, is owned by the Donald Steamship Company, of which John A. Donald, of No. 18 Broadway, is the president. Mr. Donald said last night that he had received a cable dispatch from the commander of the Annetta saying that everything was all right, and that the Annetta would be home within two weeks.

SHIP FROM N. Y. CAPTURED. London, Nov. 14.—The great value of aeroplanes in war has been proved by the Bulgarian army, not only in reconnaissance work, but for fire control. That the murderous accuracy of the Bulgarian artillery was due in a measure to the activity of the air men is now demonstrated in letters received from the front. Any attempt by war correspondents to telegraph news of the employment of flying machines by the Bulgarians during the operations has met with very severe censorship, but stories are now beginning to filter through showing that remarkably effective work has been done by the arm which passed through its baptism of fire in Tripoli.

HOW J. B. McNAMARA BLEW UP "THE TIMES"

Continued from first page.

be quick about it. This is a fine place up here to get rid of a man—just shoot him and the coyotes will eat up his body."

He replied he just did it to scare me. Then, he being alone for the first time, he sat down and told me about the Los Angeles job. He said when he went to the Coast and got in touch with Twitmore and Clancy, according to instructions from his brother at the headquarters of the ironworkers' union in Indianapolis, Twitmore and Clancy, he said, put Caplan and Schmitt at his disposal, because they had been working for the California Building Trades Council. Schmitt was too much of a talker, he said, and when he blew up a job in Oakland, August 20, he said, he stayed in San Francisco. When he returned to San Francisco, Schmitt was waiting for him, and on the strength of the fact that the Twitmore and Clancy had sent him to the Coast, he said, he also did the Seattle job, August 31.

Said Twitmore Was Paymaster. Leading up to the Los Angeles explosion, J. B. said he found you could get all the money you wanted on the Coast. He said Twitmore was never anything to fear, for Twitmore was a friend of Mayor McCarthy, and, in fact, Twitmore was the Mayor's paymaster. He said Schmitt had a scheme to set off bombs by chemicals, which he learned from a friend of Twitmore, but when he (McNamara) showed them the alarm clock scheme they all decided it was best.

Schmitt and J. B. went to Los Angeles and looked over the Llewellyn Iron Works and the Baker Iron Works plants, and the "Times" building. J. B. sent back to his brother a postcard on which was partly written and partly printed:

It now reads "The Times for the News." It was soon read, "The News for the Times." He answered Twitmore had put him on it. Then he told me about how difficult it was to get the money. He said he and Twitmore decided at last to get a loan of \$85 per cent strength from a powder company, on the representation that it was to be used for blowing up stamps on a ranch. He sent his men to arrange for buying the explosive. He said the clerk at the powder company reported they didn't make an explosive strong. He told me how at last he got 500 pounds of the explosive on the launch, after changing the name of the launch, and now when they get in the bay launch, and now when they get in the bay launch, he attracted the attention of other vessels because the launch wouldn't make any heading and got in the way of others. He said when his stuff was ready to take to Los Angeles he had a talk with Twitmore, telling him either he or Schmitt would have to do the job alone, not both of them; for Schmitt was too much of a talker and had a woman friend in Los Angeles that he (McNamara) didn't want to get mixed up in the job.

How the Bomb Was Set. Then he told me how he had set the bomb in what is known as Ink Alley in the "Times" plant among some ink barrels and old papers. Going in, he said, "The Times" plant was a warren of rooms. He replied he was going to the composing room. The watchman let him pass, but he was again stopped by a boy, but he also told the boy he was going to the composing room. The boy directed him to a door or a stairway, I think he said. He went down the basement and while passing through a door off the gas jet.

I asked "Why did you break off the gas jet?" He replied, "Because I wanted the whole building to go to hell." I said I was surprised he would do it, knowing there were so many people in the building. He answered, "It's the difference. He said he thought for a while, and I added, 'But I am sorry there are so many people in the building.' He said, 'People I wanted to get out of the building.'"

He told me he put the infernal machine in a reference to General Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of "The Times," and of Felix J. Zeelandia, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, all to go off at 1 o'clock in the morning.

He said on the way back East he was frightened by the people talking of the explosion. He said he couldn't bear to look anybody in the face, and he thought every one on the train was looking at him. He said he was looking at J. E. Munsey, who hid him in his house for two weeks.

Telling of other explosions, McManigal testified that in September, 1910, he was sent to Chicago, where he talked with William Shupo and James Coughlin, ironworkers' union officials, about a job to be blown up between Gary and Pine, Ind., but which he did not blow up because the job was not properly located.

McManigal said after news of the Los Angeles explosion was published J. J. McNamara, secretary of the ironworkers' headquarters, in Indianapolis, sent him to Worcester, Mass., to cause an "echo" of the Pacific Coast explosion in the East.

"I want an echo of that Los Angeles affair in the East, so if they catch J.B. they'll think they have the wrong man," McManigal said was the way J. J. instructed him.

McManigal said he went to Worcester and caused two explosions there on October 9. On the return, he testified, he called at the home of Frank C. Webb, in New York, and left a message that if any more work was to be done in the East word should be sent to J. J. McNamara, in Indianapolis. He said he also looked over the possibility of blowing up jobs in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Says Ryan Knew. Direct charges that Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, had full knowledge of explosions were made by McManigal, who said:

I had blown up the Kansas City job on August 25, 1908, and had stopped off at Peoria, Ill., on the way back. At Peoria I got in touch with Edward Smythe, business agent of the Iron Workers Union. Smythe showed me non-union jobs he wanted me to blow up. He said J. J. McNamara had agreed I should do it. I told Smythe I had had four quarts of nitroglycerine and three alarm clocks. Smythe said a dynamite, known as the "New York Kid," had been around Peoria, and he (Smythe) was suspicious of him, thinking he might be a spy of the National Erectors' Association.

When I returned to the iron workers' headquarters, in Indianapolis, McNamara was not there. So I saw President Ryan. I told Ryan about the Kansas City explosion, and showed him a newspaper fellows to stop coming around this office so openly, and you don't change your appearance enough. When any one gets a good look at you they will be sure to know you next time."

I told him we weren't reckless and that no one knew what we were doing. I told Ryan that Smythe had spoken of the "New York Kid" as a dynamiter, but Ryan said he didn't know him.

On the way to the ironworkers' convention at Rochester in September, McManigal said, he accompanied McNamara as far as Cleveland, taking twenty quarts of nitroglycerine for Peter J. Smith, at Cleveland. The witness said McNamara spoke of the success of the plan of blowing up non-union jobs, saying the railroads were beginning to be afraid to handle non-union iron and steel.

SHIP FROM N. Y. CAPTURED. London, Nov. 14.—The great value of aeroplanes in war has been proved by the Bulgarian army, not only in reconnaissance work, but for fire control. That the murderous accuracy of the Bulgarian artillery was due in a measure to the activity of the air men is now demonstrated in letters received from the front. Any attempt by war correspondents to telegraph news of the employment of flying machines by the Bulgarians during the operations has met with very severe censorship, but stories are now beginning to filter through showing that remarkably effective work has been done by the arm which passed through its baptism of fire in Tripoli.

MAYOR AGAIN HINTS AT SECOND TERM

Wouldn't Throw Waldo Over and Ruin His Career, He Tells Merchants' Association.

"GET TOGETHER" DINNER

As Main Feature Mr. Gaynor Begins with Express Strike and Ends with Becker Case, Rapping Newspapers.

Mayor Gaynor furnished the main feature of the speaking part of the programme at the "get together" dinner of the Merchants' Association at the Astor last night, and for the occasion the Mayor got together a review of most of the subjects which he has been covering in detail in his recent speeches.

He began with the express strike, on which he worked with Henry R. Towne, the president of the Merchants' Association; went along through the subway arguments of a year ago, took up the legislation aimed at the removal of the New York Central's tracks on Eleventh avenue, reviewed the more recent dock question, with a few side flings at the Secretary of War, and then, with the introduction of his oft used "outward decency and order" phrase, finished by giving the Becker case and police question a summarizing with a slightly new twist.

Through it all he condemned the newspapers, as usual; argued that he was consistently against the views of "the scamps who own some newspapers," except, of course, on the Becker case. As to that, as he said innumerable times recently, he was not surprised that "one lieutenant" should have been found to be a grafter.

Quotes "Men who Think." Regarding the police situation, he threw in a hint of the desirability of a second term, when he said that "men who think" know "if the Mayor will even half do it in his term, he will do a great deal."

As to Commissioner Waldo's responsibility for police conditions, the Mayor declared that any one in the Commissioner's job might have had the same experience. "Never will I turn around and brutally condemn them and throw any young man overboard and ruin his career—never so long as he is honest and is willing to start over and try to do the thing again and do it right, and it will be done right."

Henry R. Towne, who presided at the dinner, gave a brief review of the work of the organization. He said they had 1,500 members now and an annual income of \$75,000. Among the achievements of the association Mr. Towne mentioned prominently its work in support of President Taft's idea of a permanent tariff board. Coming down to local matters, he introduced Mayor Gaynor, who mentioned the express strike of 1910.

The Mayor spoke in terms of the highest praise in referring to Mr. Towne's cooperation with him in settling that strike, and said he felt he had the support of the Merchants' Association on his stand in the subway argument.

Speaking of his position on the Eleventh avenue track question, the Mayor declared no one "could make him budge the fraction of a barleycorn," but he couldn't say the same for some of the legislators at Albany.

On the pier question the Mayor said he favored 1,300-foot piers north of 4th street, with the piers pushed inland far enough so as not to encroach on the pierhead line. He expected to see himself cartooned in stripes again, he said, because of the proposal to buy the South Brooklyn piers, but his family was getting used to that.

Wife Finds Him the Same.

"I am sure my wife has got used to it, because she seems to see that I am the same old sinner that I was always," he explained.

Toward the end of his forty-five-minute address the Mayor put in a naive explanation of why he was attacked so much. He intimated that it was because he did not have the backing of any political party.

"It is a very comfortable thing," he said, "to go into office as the head tool of a party, and when you want to appoint a Police Commissioner or a Dock Commissioner or any other commissioner to send up for them to send down the names that they want you to appoint. You can have an awful easy time if you do that, and if anything goes wrong the whole party is at your back, but when you don't do that they are not at your back; they try to jump on you just as soon as anything happens. I don't know whether that phase of it has occurred to you people or not, but that is the truth."

Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, also spoke. It was announced at the dinner that a city-wide campaign for new members would be instituted shortly by the Merchants' Association.

GEORGE F. BAKER GIVES BIG SUM TO CORNELL

Continued from first page.

It is said considerable progress has been made.

This work will now have proper equipment and the students unexcelled opportunities for hospital practice by the co-partnership which has been entered into between the New York Hospital and Cornell University. By the school obtains both general medical and surgical wards and a children's service through which to facilitate its teaching work. The existing service in the New York Hospital is 350 beds. This will be increased to more than six hundred beds when the new building is completed. The Cornell medical staff comprises 142 members, a large number of whom are employed exclusively in the work of scientific research.

The total capital invested in Cornell medical study, including that invested in the Loomis Laboratory, in 26th street; the hospital, in 28th street; the Stimson Hall, in Ithaca; the Huntington and other funds devoted to various

forms of research work, reaches about \$7,000,000. The affiliation between the hospital and university is in accord with the principles long advocated by the council of medical education of the American Medical Association, and more recently by the report of the Carnegie Foundation on medical education.

When asked about the advantages of such a union, Dr. James Ewing, of this city, was emphatic in his approval. "It is absolutely essential to the best work of both hospital and college," he said. "Hospitals are too apt to lack the most modern equipment, and as a result profitable research is extremely difficult if not impossible. On the other hand, universities are apt to lack what is even more essential than equipment—close contact with a wide variety of cases. Bringing the two together increases the efficiency of both."

MAY DO 20 YEARS FOR 60C. JOB.

Frank Leany, Frank Tracy and William Whitney were convicted of robbery in the first degree yesterday before Judge Crain, in General Sessions. On August 21 they held up Geza Galas on the Willis avenue bridge and robbed him of 60 cents, a handkerchief and a pocket knife. The maximum sentence for their offence is twenty years.

WOMEN'S FUR MOTOR COATS

made in the newest styles, of such desirable furs as Australian opossum, leopard, civet cat, blue genet, marmot, natural raccoon and squirrel.

Also Men's Fur-lined Motor Coats, Fur Rugs, Motor Robes and Baby Carriage Mats.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

It costs no more in the first place to furnish your office with Globe-Wernicke equipment, and you have the lasting satisfaction of knowing that you have the best that money can buy. Your visitors will know it too.

Cost no more than the ordinary kind.

New York Store at 380 Broadway

Phone, Franklin 3870

Desks, Chairs, Tables and Filing Cabinets in Wood and Steel

Also Sectional Bookcases